
Gender Assessment

FP062: Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change Project (PROEZA)

Paraguay | FAO | GCF/B.19/22/Rev.02

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**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

Gender documents for FP062

PROEZA Project Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change

Annex K. Gender Analysis/Assessment and Gender Action Plan

Part I: Gender Analysis/Assessment

General information

Maternal mortality rate	95 per 1,000 (2014)
Infant mortality rate	8.5 per 1,000 (2014)
Educational status of girls and boys	0 – 4 years: 77.2% (2012) Basic: 63% (53% of them are women) (2012) High school: 33% graduated (more women than men) (2012)
Adult literacy rate (disaggregated by sex)	15 - 24 years: 98% (same rate men and women) (2012) > 15 year: 95% (very similar rate between women and men) (2012)
Poverty rate	Total: 28.86% (2016) Rural: 39.72% (2016)
Labour force participation rate (disaggregated by sex)	40% women
Employment rate (disaggregated by sex)	47.2% women 50.9% men
Unemployment rate (disaggregated by sex)	8.3% (10.1% women and 6.6% men) (2016))
Political participation rate (disaggregated by sex)	Women as Party President: 9 from 27 parties (2014) Decision level on parties: 35% women (2014) Women as Senator candidate: 40.61% (election 2013) Registered in parties: 47% women; 52% men (2015) Women elected as parliamentarian: 17% (2013) By law as candidates: at least 20% should be women
Life expectancy (disaggregated by sex)	Women: 75,25 (2015) Men: 70,91 (2015)

Country of intervention

<p>What is the legal status of women?</p>	<p>The new Law 5446 on Public Policies for Rural Women, enacted on July 20th, 2015, seeks to reverse these and other gaps. Its general objective is: "to promote and guarantee the economic, social, political and cultural rights of rural women; fundamental for their empowerment and development". This Law is framed in the legal norms of Paraguay, which establish equality and non-discrimination for women and men (Articles 46, 47 and 48); As well as the responsibility of the State to remove obstacles to achieve equality and prevent factors that maintain or promote them "(Article 46, National Constitution of Paraguay). The governing body for compliance with this Law is the Ministry of Women in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and other responsible ministries and institutions.</p> <p>This law is also aligned with international treaties and conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), ratified by Law 1215 of 1986. The CEDAW is the most important international instrument, of a broad and legally-binding nature with the laws of Paraguay, as it explicitly recognizes that "women continue to be subject to significant discrimination". Article 14 of this instrument and General Comment No. 34 (of 2016) specify the need to enforce the rights of rural women and the responsibility of the State to do so.</p>
<p>What are commonly held beliefs, perceptions, and stereotypes related to gender?</p>	<p>The Paraguayan peasant shows characteristics from the "Guaraní mestiza" culture, which has had little cultural relationship with other peoples and has experienced a geographical dispersion. The mix between the Guarani and the Spanish colonial and a past of wars against its neighbours are expressed in the identity of the communities that speak only Guarani, and live in an austere way, and in paternalistic relations.</p> <p>To be managed even in very precarious conditions and with very artisanal productive technologies, this peasant that has not reached modernism constitutes the most numerous social group and an essential part of Paraguayan identity, with traditional and conservative cultural patterns, as well as solidarity practices of reciprocity.</p> <p>The participation of women as a food producer is unavoidable, since their relationship with family production is integrally articulated to reproduction. In the family farm, women do not separate their productive role from reproductive, because the family unit is an</p>

	<p>integrated whole. The lack of understanding of this reality is what leads to erroneous perceptions of the "inactivity" of rural women. To understand this issue is fundamental, not only to discriminate productive activities of the reproductive that rural women carry out in an extremely dynamic way, but also to give real value to their social and economic contribution.</p>
<p>What is the division of labour among women and men?</p>	<p>They are responsible for 99% of domestic activities, including the reproduction of the workforce and the transmission of traditional values. On the other hand, they are also part of the agricultural workforce on the farm, a role shared with men and other family members.</p> <p>This allocation of traditional roles in rural society has had a major negative impact on women, as any behaviour that does not conform to the culturally established is seen as "threat". Exercised social control becomes an impediment to the development of its capacities. The cultural patterns of gender that shape people's lives have established the position of men and women in rural society. Children exercise their freedom in the field outside their homes more easily than girls, who have more restricted their exit from home. In this way, social control determines the conduct considered appropriate. In practical terms, children are training naturally for the public and women, for the private or domestic. This social scenario, however, has been slowly changed over the years, allowing women to be more independent to participate in the community.</p>
<p>What is the participation between women and men in the formal/informal economy?</p>	<p>Women's participation in the country's development process has always been important, either for their remunerated and unpaid activities. Over the last few decades, the need for income due to economic crises and the increase in employment opportunities for women have made them massively mainstream into remunerated work by directly and importantly influencing economic growth. The contribution of women became "visible" and was concretized in macroeconomic indicators however much of the feminine contribution to the economy and development remained and remains forgotten.</p>

Project footprint area

<p>What is the situation of women and men?</p>	<p>The model of peasant production, based on mini and small land production and with little technological incorporation, the patterns of sexual division of labour and the greater opportunities of work for women outside the rural sector, would seem to be the factors that motivated women to leave their place of origin to go to the cities. In the urban sector, there were always more women than men, while in the rural sector there is greater male representation. Studies show that there would be a feminization of the migratory phenomenon in Paraguay, since more than half of migrants are women.</p> <p>On the other hand, the almost null technological preparation of the women has a negative impact on the family farm when the man emigrates and leaves in their hands the crops, because their lack of knowledge about productive problems solutions causes that the family farm is in danger of crops loss.</p>
<p>In terms of the proposed project/program, will there be any anticipated differences in men's and women's vulnerability and adaptive capacity to climate change? If so, what are these?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>In principle the affectation is to the family nucleus as a whole, but it could be expected, given the simultaneous productive and reproductive role of the women, that in a situation of crisis or economic disaster due to the impact of climate change on family productive activity, the impact could be greater on the responsibilities of women: i) in the absence of income or availability of physical access to food, the woman might prefer to feed her children in sacrifice of her own food, affecting her health; (ii) the lack of direct physical access to their own food at the farm level would force women to use a greater proportion of their time to achieve them, reducing their time for possible personal or laser development activities; and, iii) the young woman migrates to the cities in search of remunerated work and assume a greater effort for family income generation and entering into a remunerative scheme, which itself being legal, is low remuneration for low qualification.</p>
<p>Are there existing gender inequalities that may be exacerbated by climate change impacts?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Due to the impact of climate change on income from affectation to family agro-productive systems, in the medium term, the tendency to supply basic food and health needs is to begin to sell their assets even losing their property and land, or abandoning it. In this case, the woman could run out of sustenance and also, unlike man, with few occupational skills in productive issues, so his vulnerability would be greater.</p>
<p>What are some of the inequalities that exist between different social groups? How do these inequalities affect</p>	<p>The beneficiaries of the project are a relatively homogeneous population of households in a situation of poverty and extreme poverty. Within the family nucleus, the pose and ownership of productive goods and others, is in the domain of man. On the other</p>

<p>people’s capacity to adapt to climate change?</p>	<p>hand, the few incomes generally are administered by the man, who defines the priorities in much cases different than the women. The two are factors of inequality that affect mainly the adaptive capacity of women.</p>
<p>What roles women and men are anticipated to play in the context of the project/program? What will these entail in terms of time commitment and need for mobility?</p>	<p>The project will promote that men and women make decisions in the family, on the productive activities that must be developed within the framework of the benefits of the project. In addition, women are expected to manage adequately the resources of conditional transfers, make the decision in relation to technological change to improve stoves, and the man on his side should take care of the main productive tasks. In terms of time demand, it will not be a greater commitment to the current one.</p>
<p>What resources (economic, financial, physical, natural, other assets) do women and men have access to? Who manages or controls access to these resources?</p>	<p>Man has the main access to land and productive goods, he also has access to the state's institutional services (productive inputs and credit programs). Under the conditional transfer program, resources are administered mainly by women, and both men and women receive social technical assistance.</p>
<p>Do women and men from vulnerable communities have equal access to information and opportunities necessary to participate and benefit fully from the anticipated outcomes of the project/program?</p>	<p>The project will promote equal access for both men and women to information and opportunities for personal development through training opportunities. A special effort will be made for women to be a direct beneficiary on equal terms. PROEZA will support poor, female – headed/adolescent – headed/widowed - headed households/women farmers/landless farmers by building their human capital through education, skill – based training in various non – farm trades and strengthen their access to financial capital by increasing access to easy credit.</p>
<p>Do women have equal access to education, technical knowledge, and/or skill upgradation?</p>	<p>Yes Both men and women have equal access to formal education, but it is the men who have greater opportunities to improve their know-how. Due to the role assigned to women, their limited availability of time is reflected in less access to opportunities to improve their personal capacities, which are scarce because of the lack of technical assistance provided by the government.</p>
<p>Will services and technologies provided by the project/program be available and accessible to both women and men?</p>	<p>Yes Technical assistance will be available for both men and women, and will seek to encourage the participation of women in the training processes at the field. The technical assistance will be provided at the farm level, to ensure their participation.</p>
<p>To what extent do women and men from vulnerable communities participate in decision – making processes? What type of decisions are</p>	<p>The decisions on the types of productive models to be implemented in the farms will be taken by the man and the woman in the family nucleus. Women, in addition to these decisions will be responsible for the decision to implement or not the improved stoves in their home. It will not force to a technological change in case the woman</p>

<p>made by women? What are the constrains (social, cultural, economic, political) that restrict women’s active participation in household and community level decision – making processes?</p>	<p>does not decide. The restrictions are mainly linked to the availability of time and in many cases, of financial resources to mobilize to the spaces in which the decisions are being discussed and taken. In this sense the barrier is mainly physical rather than social or cultural.</p>
<p>Are there any opportunities to promote the leadership of women in local governance/political systems and formal/informal institutions? If not, what are some of the constrains that hinder women from assuming leadership roles?</p>	<p>Yes. The strengthening of the Farmers ' association of the project beneficiaries will be promoted so that they can improve their opportunities for the access to forest products market. Women's leadership will be promoted in decision-making and governance spaces.</p>
<p>What are the differential needs/priorities of women and men in the context of the project/program? Will the project/program be able to address their respective needs and priorities? If so, how?</p>	<p>Los hombres requieren principalmente insumos productivos y asistencia técnica para desarrollar sus actividades agrícolas, en cuanto las mujeres, en el núcleo familiar requieren recursos para garantizar la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional de la familia. En el marco del proyecto se otorgará asistencia técnica para establecer los sistemas agro-productivos, y hasta que estos comiencen a generar ingresos, se realizarán transferencias condicionadas a las mujeres para que puedan desarrollar las funciones reproductivas. Al mismo tiempo, se buscará mejorar las capacidades técnicas de las mujeres relacionadas con las actividades agropecuarias, de manera que estén mejor preparadas para desarrollar acciones agroproductivas en otra escala si es necesario, reduciendo su vulnerabilidad y mejorando su capacidad de adaptación.</p>
<p>Have the needs of specific (and vulnerable) sub-groups been taken into account by the project/program (e.g. children, girls, women and men with disabilities, the elderly, windows)?</p>	<p>Men mainly require productive inputs and technical assistance to develop their agricultural activities, as soon as women, in the family nucleus require resources to ensure the food and nutritional security of the family. In the framework of the project, technical assistance will be provided to establish the agro-productive systems, and until they begin to generate income, conditional transfers will be made to the women so that they can develop the reproductive functions. At the same time, it will seek to improve the technical capacities of women related to agricultural activities, so that they are better prepared to develop the productive actions on another scale if necessary, reducing their vulnerability and improving their capacity to adapt. In the long term is expected the technical assistance of the government to strengthen their capacity in other areas of development.</p>
<p>Has the project/program recognized the distinct</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

<p>vulnerabilities of women and men and developed specific response strategies for each target group?</p>	<p>In the development of the productive models to be implemented in the farms, it has been considered not only the necessities of the family nucleus in terms of economic income, but also the need on woman to have direct access to food at the level of the family farm. This is why agroforestry systems have been considered, which include benefits and access to food in the short and medium term. In addition, it has been considered that women need to improve the traditional technology used to cook, which demand higher quantity of firewood, consuming time of woman, and that usually emits more coal than needed, which affects their health.</p>
<p>Are the specific knowledge and skills of women and men, especially from vulnerable groups, being utilised to contribute to project/program outcomes and solutions?</p>	<p>Yes. On the one hand, the administrative and strategic capacity of rural women is considered to define the priority for the use of financial resources, for which the conditional transfers are given to it. On the other hand, it recognizes the technical productive knowledge of man for the implementation process of the productive models. Both men and women should complement their skills to decide and plan on productive models to be implemented at the farm level with the Support of PROEZA.</p>
<p>Has the project/program identified opportunities to challenge gender stereotypes and increase positive gender relations through equitable actions? If so, what are these opportunities and actions?</p>	<p>Yes. As mentioned, one of the stereotypes of rural women in Paraguay is “inaction”, by the lack of visibility of their work, and not being a public part of the decisions of a productive issues. This is changing. The project will support this process of change, seeking to provide technical assistance to the men and women of the family, and to promote that the productive decisions are taken in an agreed manner between the both, man and woman. On the other hand, environmental conditional transfers will be given to women for their administration at family level.</p>